TREASURES

900 YEARS OF THE EUROPEAN PRESENCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

56.

NEWFOUNDLAND MUSEUM
in co-operation with
ART GALLERY, MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND
PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

Credits

This commemorative exhibition is a 400th Anniversary Celebrations project, funded by the Government of Canada, Department of the Secretary of State.

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Catalogue Designer: Cam Mustard

Photographer: Margaret Angel

Catalogue Co-ordinator: Linda Dale

Foreward

In 1981, the Newfoundland Museum began to think about its contribution to the 400th Anniversary celebrations. In 1983 the province would be commemorating Sir Humphrey Gilbert's claiming of Newfoundland for the English crown in 1583. The Museum decided that this would be an appropriate occasion to bring together works of art and artifacts important in the history of Newfoundland and Labrador. Through these objects something of the province's past could be conveyed. As we wrote to museums, archives and individuals, we began to assemble a long list of "Newfoundlandia" and Labrador-related material. We realize that in order to accommodate all these items, we would require an exhibition space at least three times as large as the temporary gallery on Duckworth Street. We began to narrow our focus and decided to concentrate on objects which evidenced the European presence in our province. Thus was born the *Treasures* exhibition. Each item on display is a treasure, not necessarily for its intrinsic value, but for its relation to significant epochs in the history of Newfoundland and Labrador. Through viewing these objects, drawn together here for the first time, we hope that resident and visitor alike will gain a greater appreciation of the treasure trove that is our province's heritage.

Acknowledgements

The Newfoundland Museum wishes to thank the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, for the research so ably conducted by Edward Tompkins, Map Archivist; and the Memorial University Art Gallery, for the work of Caroline Stone and their preparations staff. The Museum is also most appreciative of the cheerful help offered by the lenders, and in particular, Jim Burant, Ed Dahl and Patricia Kennedy of the Public Archives of Canada; Eleanor MacLean of McGill University Library; Valerie Monkhouse and Arch Stewart of the National Museums of Canada Library; Rex Banks, Anthony Harvey and their staff at the British Museum (Natural History) Library; Mr. C.F. Rowe and the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in St. John's; Birgitta Wallace and the staff of Parks Canada in Halifax and St. John's; Anne Hart and the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University in St. John's; E. Grimstad of the Vikingeskibshallen in Roskillde, Denmark; R.N.R. Peers and P.C. Ensom of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society in Dorchester, England; and finallly to John Perlin of the Arts and Culture Division of the Department of Culture, Recreation and Youth. And my personal thanks to the entire staff of the Newfoundland Museum for their energy, enthusiasm and dedication.

Victoria Dickenson
Chief Curator

Artifact Dimensions and Catalogue Numbers

All measurements are in centimetres, with height first, followed by length and/or width. Others as noted. Measurements are of image size.

Abbreviations:

D	Diameter
H	Height
Acc. No.	Accession Number
PC	Parks Canada
NM	Newfoundland Museum
NMC	National Museums of Canada
MUN	Memorial University of Newfoundland
PANL	Public Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador

Introduction

The exhibition, *Treasures* commemorates nine hundred years of the European presence in Newfoundland and Labrador. These artifacts have been brought together from collections in Canada and Europe to celebrate the four-hundredth anniversary of Sir Humphrey Gilbert's claiming of Newfoundland for England. Gilbert's claim was a belated official recognition of a connexion between the Old World and the New, a connexion already over five hundred years old in 1583. Around the year 1000, the Vikings had established a temporary settlement in northern Newfoundland. Their occupation was fleeting, but the European fishermen who came in the fifteenth century began a process of exploration and exploitation of this land which led to the growth of a distinctive and vibrant culture in present-day Newfoundland and Labrador.

An examination of the artifacts on display reveals certain preoccupations of their creators. These objects were made by or for Europeans, and disclose their interests and involvement in the New Found Land. Within the province's nine hundred-year history, three themes are consonant with the European presence and vision here: the interaction with the native peoples, the exploration and exploitation of resources and productions of the land and surrounding waters, and the creation of a familiar environment in a new land.

The European reaction to the native peoples of Newfoundland and Labrador has varied from hostile to protective. The Vikings were terrified of the "Skraelings" (probably Palaeo-Eskimos), whom they encountered in their brief stay. Early Basque, Breton and English fishermen also encountered the native peoples and John Guy, an English colonizer, attempted to begin trading relations with the Beothuk on the island in 1612. Unfortunately, other settlers were not as interested in fostering a peaceful co-existence; their relations with the Beothuk were hostile up until the tribe's extinction in the early nineteenth century. The Micmac of the island fared better, achieving a hunting and trapping life in the interior, independent of the European coastal settlements. In Labrador, the Inuit came under the care of the Moravian missionaries in the late 1700s, and the Moravian influence was still strong at the beginning of the twentieth century. Like the Micmac in Newfoundland, the Naskapi-Montagnais of Labrador kept mostly to the interior.

Much of the interest of the Europeans in the New World was related to its resources. It was the abundant cod and whales that first drew the fishermen to these waters. They were followed by the merchant-venturers, whose colonies were less than successful, but by the end of the eighteenth century the British merchant families had established trading centres in Newfoundland. St. John's was the greatest of these and to it came European scientists to set out on their explorations of the island and Labrador. They sought not material wealth, but the riches of a new plant and animal environment. The unexplored interior of Newfoundland and Labrador attracted the adventurous scientist up to the late nineteenth century.

As the centres of settlement and trade grew, the transplanted Europeans sought to reconstruct a familiar cultural landscape. Their houses, furniture and clothing followed European styles. Like their colleagues at home, they employed painters and crafts people to memorialize their presence. It was not until the 1860s that Newfoundland finally established an actual physical link with Europe—the transatlantic cable. This "instant" communication between the New World and the Old was superceded just forty years later when Marconi flashed the first wireless message from Signal Hill.

Through these artifacts the viewer can in a sense see the New Found Land through European eyes. The viewer can perceive the European visions, and also remark on the physical evidence of nine hundred years' presence in this land.

Victoria Dickenson
Ed Tompkins

THE VIKINGS IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Around 800 AD the Vikings burst upon the European scene. They came from the north, from present-day Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. Using the *knörr*, a wide beamed wooden boat about fifty feet long with a large woolen sail, the Norwegian Vikings (Norse) pushed westward across the North Atlantic. In 985, these Norse led by Eric the Red settled in Greenland, and only a few years later, discovered North America.

In 1960, archaeologists Helge and Ann Stine Ingstad discovered at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland, the remains of the first Viking settlement found in the New World, dating from 1000 AD.

1. 2. 3. 4.

The excavation at L'Anse aux Meadows revealed a complex of eight structures and four or five boathouses. The buildings were made with turf walls and included houses, kitchens, and a smithy, where bog-iron ore was worked. There is no archaeological evidence that the Norse had livestock with them and the relatively small middens or rubbish heaps indicate a brief stay.

1. Spindle Whorl
soapstone, c. 1000, D:3.2
PC Acc. No. 4A600A1-97

The whorl served as a flywheel on a hand-held spindle. Made of soapstone, the whorl was reworked from the sherd of a soapstone bowl as indicated by its slightly concave and sooty bottom. Soapstone whorls shaped like a flattened semisphere are particularly common for the West Norse of the Viking Age and early Middle Ages. Spinning was a female task in the West Norse society; hence, the whorl is an indication that women—or at least one woman—was present on the L'Anse aux Meadows site nine hundred years ago.

2. Small Whetstone
quartzite, c. 1000, 7.5 × 0.7
PC Acc. No. 4A600A1-66a

A whetstone was used to sharpen small knives, awls and needles. Its regular, square cross-section and rectangular shape with narrowing ends is typical of the Viking period and early Middle Ages. The stone is a fine-grained crystalline silica, probably quartzite. Whetstones of this kind were used by women, not men, and were usually kept in small sewing boxes or bags. The whetstone was found outside the largest building at L'Anse aux Meadows, about one metre from the spindle whorl.

3. Oil Lamp
stone, c. 1000, H:6.0, D:13.0
PC Acc. No. 4A600A1-39

This lamp is of Icelandic type. The fuel burnt would have been cod or whale oil; the wick, wool, moss or cotton grass. The stone is a local beach boulder of quartz diorite or biotite granite.

4. Slag
iron, c. 1000
PC Acc. Nos. 4A595B1-1, 4A600A1-250 (4 pieces)

About fifteen kilograms of iron slag was found at L'Anse aux Meadows. More than three-quarters of it was slag derived from the smelting of local bog ore. The furnace consisted of a small shallow pit lined with clay and topped with an open-ended stone frame where the ore was reduced to iron via the direct reduction process at temperatures between 1150° and 1200°C.

Nos. 1-4 on loan from Parks Canada, Halifax

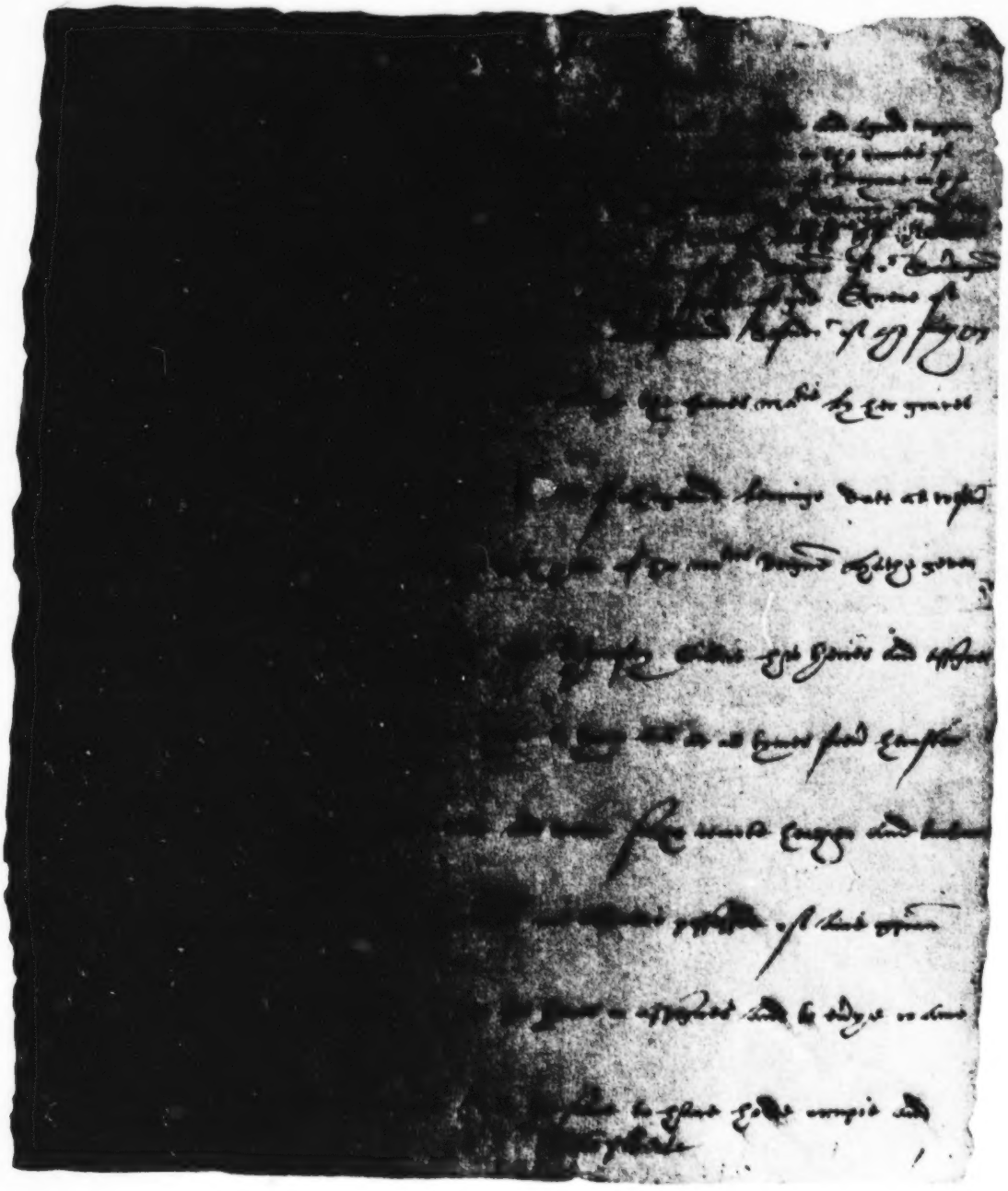
5. Viking Ship model
36.5 × 16.5 × 67.0

This model represents a small merchant cargo ship typical of the kind that sailed European waters during the Viking period. A similar type of ship, the knörr, *was used for the North Atlantic voyages. The* knörr *was a broad, solid vessel with higher sides and a floored centre section used for carrying freight and livestock.*

On loan from Viking Ship Museum, Roskillde, Denmark

THE NEW FOUND LAND

The voyage of Christopher Columbus in 1492 began a new era of exploration and discovery for the European nations. A new world lay before them, and they were eager to learn about its people, its resources, and its riches. Five hundred years after the Vikings, the English, French, Portuguese, Basques and Bretons began to explore the New Found Land in the North Atlantic. In 1583, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, acting for Queen Elizabeth I, declared this land an English possession, England's first colony in the New World.



7.

SIR HUMPHREY GILBERT, 1537-1583

On 11 June 1578, Queen Elizabeth I of England gave Sir Humphrey Gilbert letters patent to discover and occupy a site for a colony not already in European hands. In November 1578 Gilbert organized an expedition of ten vessels, heavily armed and manned. Desertions, leaky vessels, and poor planning resulted in the failure of this attempt and Gilbert's near bankruptcy.

In the early 1580s, Gilbert again started preparations for the exploitation of his grant. On June 11, 1583, Gilbert set out with five vessels, including his little frigate, the *Squirrel*, of eight or ten tons, which in 1580 had sailed on a three-month American voyage of reconnaissance. After a difficult Atlantic crossing, the fleet, now of four vessels, reached St. John's harbour on August 3, 1583. Gilbert took possession of Newfoundland for the English crown on the 5th of August, claiming all land 200 leagues to the north and the south.

The remainder of the expedition was plagued by misadventure. When Gilbert sailed from St. John's on August 20, he had three ships with him, the *Swallow* staying behind with the sick. Gilbert sailed for Sable Island and here lost the *Delight* on the 28th of August. On the 31st of August he gave the order to alter course for England, but in a sudden storm off the Azores the *Squirrel* was lost with Sir Humphrey on board. The *Golden Hind*, the last of Gilbert's fleet, returned to England on September 22, 1583.

Gilbert's voyage was an important catalyst for new voyages of discovery to the New World. Between 1583 and 1587 five new expeditions left for the New World under royal patronage.

6. Squirrel
Model by Ernest Maunder, 1953, 81.0 × 33.0 × 57.0
NM Acc. No. 975.13

The Squirrel, *Sir Humphrey Gilbert's frigate, was lost on his return voyage from Newfoundland to England in 1583.*

From the collections of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

7. The Brudenell Documents
35.7 × 29.6, 41.1 × 30.5, 41.3 × 20.8, 41.1 × 30.6

The Brudenell documents were acquired by the Public Archives of Canada in the late 1970s. They deal directly with Gilbert's attempts to raise enough money to support his planned 1583 expedition to Newfoundland. The original owner of these documents, Sir Edmund Brudenell, was a financial supporter of Gilbert's plan to establish a colony on the eastern shore of North America.
Sir Humphrey Gilbert's signature appears on the bottom of a draft agreement between Gilbert, Peckham and Gerrard, 9 June, 1582.

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

THE BASQUES IN TERRANOVA

Archival records found in Spain by Selma Barkham have established a Basque presence in Newfoundland in the early 1500s. The Basques came mainly from the Bay of Biscay area of northern Spain. They sailed to Newfoundland to catch cod and to the Strait shore of Labrador to catch whales. Whales were harpooned as they passed in annual migration through the Strait of Belle Isle into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The carcasses were cut up and the blubber boiled in ovens on land. The rendered oil was packed in casks and shipped back to Europe. Whale oil was crucial in the tanning process and was also used for lighting houses. The Basque whale fishery collapsed in the early 17th century, though the cod fishery continued for many years.

8. Astrolabe
copper alloy, probably of Iberian origin, 1628
NM Borden No. CjBr-2:1

The astrolabe was found in 1981 in the wreck of a ship at Isle aux Morts on Newfoundland's south coast. Astrolabes came into use around 1500 AD, and were standard direction finding devices used to determine latitude. The astrolabe had an outer edge divided into degrees and a moveable center with pointers on it. Holding the astrolabe vertically, the user sighted along the center, rotating the pointers until they aimed at the sun. The resulting angle told the user his latitude, his position north or south of the equator. Difficult to use at sea, astrolabes often produced errors of hundreds of miles.

From the collections of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

9. "Hiribarren" map
manuscript on vellum, c. 1713, 59.0 × 56.5-59.0
PAC Microfilm No. (NMC 17946)

This map is similar to charts that were available to early Basque navigators sailing to Newfoundland. It is a manuscript chart on vellum (prepared sheep skin) of Newfoundland and surrounding waters. Its rhumb lines and compass centres, or wind roses, were used as directional sailing lines. It is thought to have been prepared for a notary named Hiribarren, in St. Jean de Luz, a town in the French Basque country, and shows the settlement terms of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

THE NEW FOUND LAND DESCRIBED
Seventeenth-century Engravings of Newfoundland

These wood engravings of scenes from the seventeenth-century literature about Newfoundland are by Matthäus Merian (1593-1650), a well-known illustrator of the period. They probably first appeared in a contemporary collection of voyages and travel accounts, published in Frankfurt in 1633.

***10.* St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland, 1610**
woodcut, 1633, 31.8 × 20.5

This illustration was based on an account found in Richard Whitbourne's A discourse and discovery of New-Found-Land, *published in London in 1620. In this work Whitbourne recounted sighting a strange creature in St. John's harbour in 1610. Whitbourne described it as beautiful, well proportioned and having a square white smooth back. When it tried to board one of their ships it was beaten off with sticks. Whitbourne identified it as a "mare maid" or mermaid; but it was most likely a seal.*

***11.* The English Meet the Natives of Trinity Bay, 1612**
woodcut, 1633, 30.6 × 20.5

On November 5, 1612, John Guy, Governor of the Newfoundland Company colony at Cupids, Conception Bay, met a group of Beothuks on the north side of Trinity Bay. The engraving illustrates this meeting, which included flags of truce and the formal exchange of gifts. Guy started to erect a temporary trading shelter on Bull Island, Bull Arm, Trinity Bay, but freezing conditions forced him to leave, lest his ship become stuck in ice. He promised to return the next year to trade but at the appointed time in 1613 another ship was in the sound and, mistaking the intentions of the massed Indians, the Captain fired his cannon into their midst. Thus ended the first attempt at peaceful contact with the Beothuks of Newfoundland.

On loan from the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

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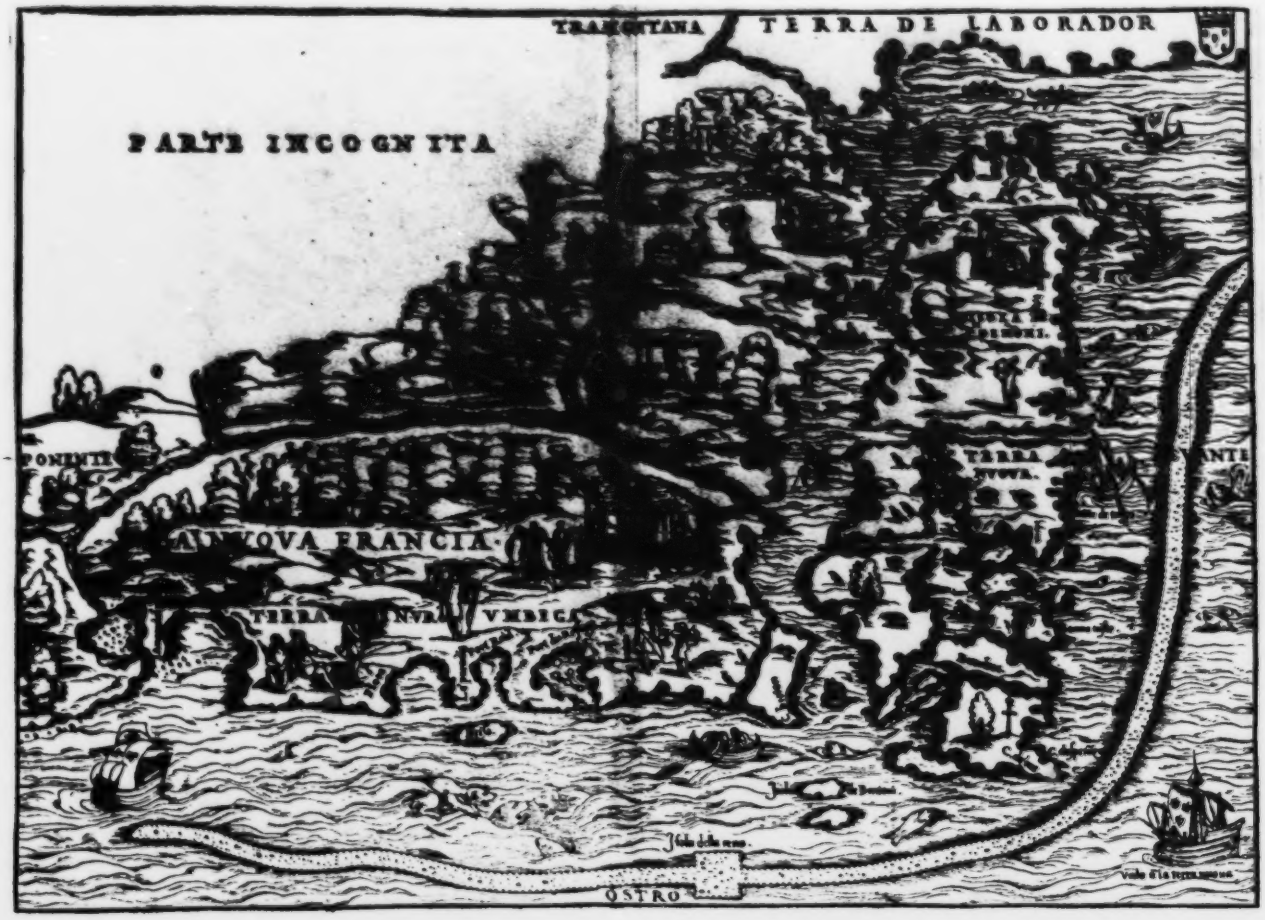


THE NEW FOUND LAND DESCRIBED

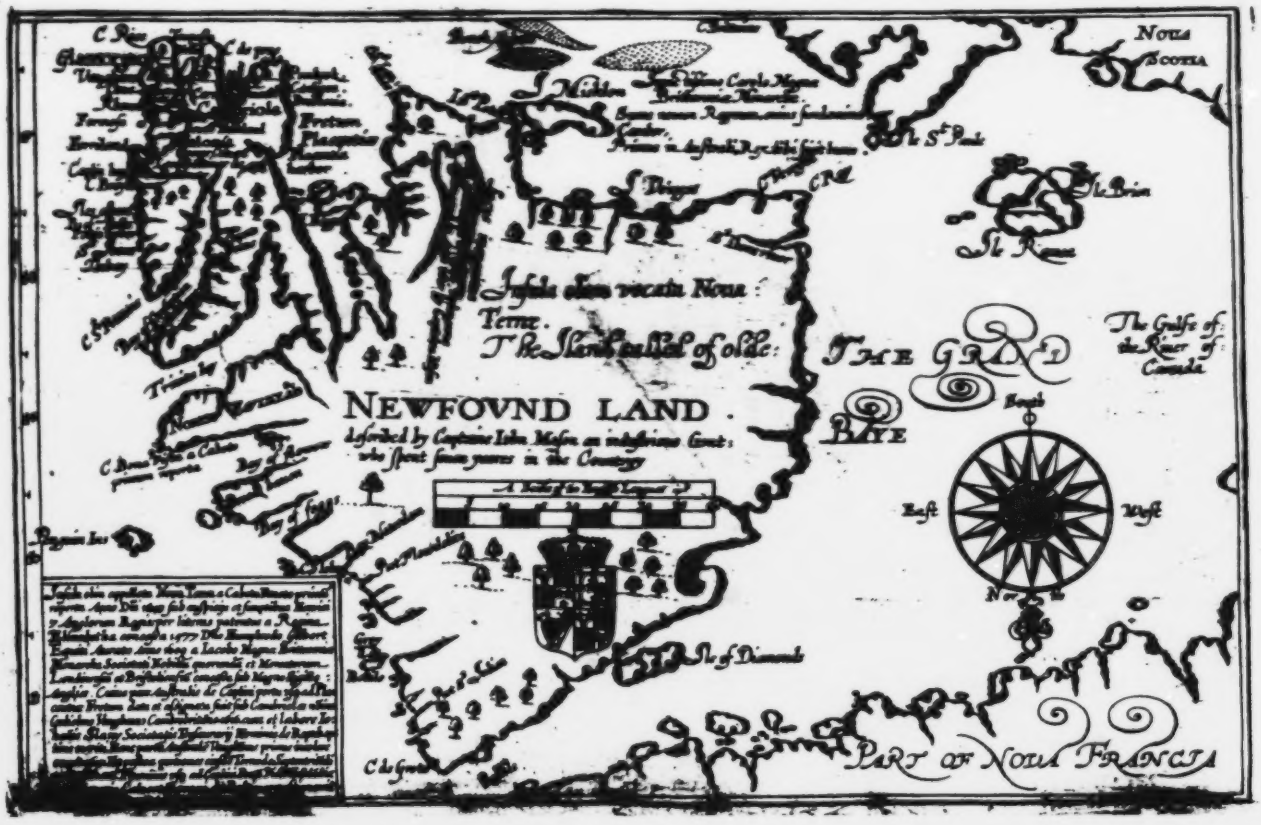
12. La Nuova Francia
27.0 × 37.5

La Nuova Francia *is the second printed map to show northeastern North America. Newfoundland appears as a group of islands. This was the standard sixteenth-century configuration. The voyages of Cartier in the 1530s had proved that it was detached from the mainland of Canada, but it was only later in the century that the archipelago concept was replaced by the correct single island form.*

This map appeared in the first edition of Ramusio's Navigationi et Viaggi (Navigations and Voyages), *the first collection of travel accounts referring to the New World, published in 1554. Early maps were often designed to enhance accounts of new places and peoples and thus they were embellished with illustrations of the flora and fauna, native peoples, or the economic importance of the new discoveries. The Ramusio map illustrates the fishery.*

This map also depicts the first attempt to represent the St. Lawrence and the inland waterways of eastern Canada. The Grand Bank appears as a thin band around the coast.

On loan from the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's



THE NEW FOUND LAND DESCRIBED

John Mason and the Cupids Colony, 1615-1621

In 1615 John Mason was appointed Governor of the Newfoundland Company's colony in Conception Bay, Newfoundland, as successor to John Guy. By June, 1616, Mason was installed at Cuper's Cove (now Cupids) and lived there continuously until October, 1619. In 1620, Mason returned to England, where he published *A Briefe Discourse of the New-Found-Land.* This work described realistically the geography and climate of Newfoundland, its flora, fauna, and natural resources, for it was Mason's intention to correct previous exaggerations. He wished to interest his Scottish acquaintances in the plantation of the island and much space in his book was devoted to proving how profitable and relatively easy settlement would be. In 1621, however, Mason relinquished his connexion with Newfoundland and became involved in settlement schemes in New England.

13. **Map of Newfoundland**
John Mason (1586-1635), woodcut, 1620, 17.9 × 27.8
PAC Microfilm No. (NMC 21046)

The "Mason" map, as it is known, was first published in John Mason's 1620 work, A Briefe Discourse of the New-found-land, *and was based on personal surveys conducted during 1617 on the Avalon peninsula. The region north of Trinity Bay was not surveyed; he indicated this by leaving the heads of the bays open. Mason made two revisions of this map, both of which appeared in the works of Sir William Vaughan, one in* Cambrensium Caroleia *(1625) and the other in* The golden fleece *(1626). Mason had revised the measurements and the result was a surprisingly accurate map.*

Mason correctly portrayed the coast from Cape Bona Vista to Cape St. Lawrence. Mason's map influenced the Dutch cartographer W. J. Blaeu whose charts from 1630 onward were the most widely used for navigation in the North Atlantic. This meant that Mason's version became the seventeenth-century standard form for the island.

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

THE NEW FOUND LAND DESCRIBED
Early Seventeenth-Century Books on Newfoundland

Curiosity about Newfoundland resulted in more and more information being made available to the general public. By the early seventeenth century there was a body of narrative literature which recounted voyages, settlement attempts and stories of native peoples, and discussed the potential for economic gain. These books, like Whitbourne's *discourse*, were often distributed in English churches to reach the largest possible audience.

14. A discourse and discovery of New-Found-Land
Sir Richard Whitbourne (1579-1626), London, 1623 (third edition), 17.3 × 13.5

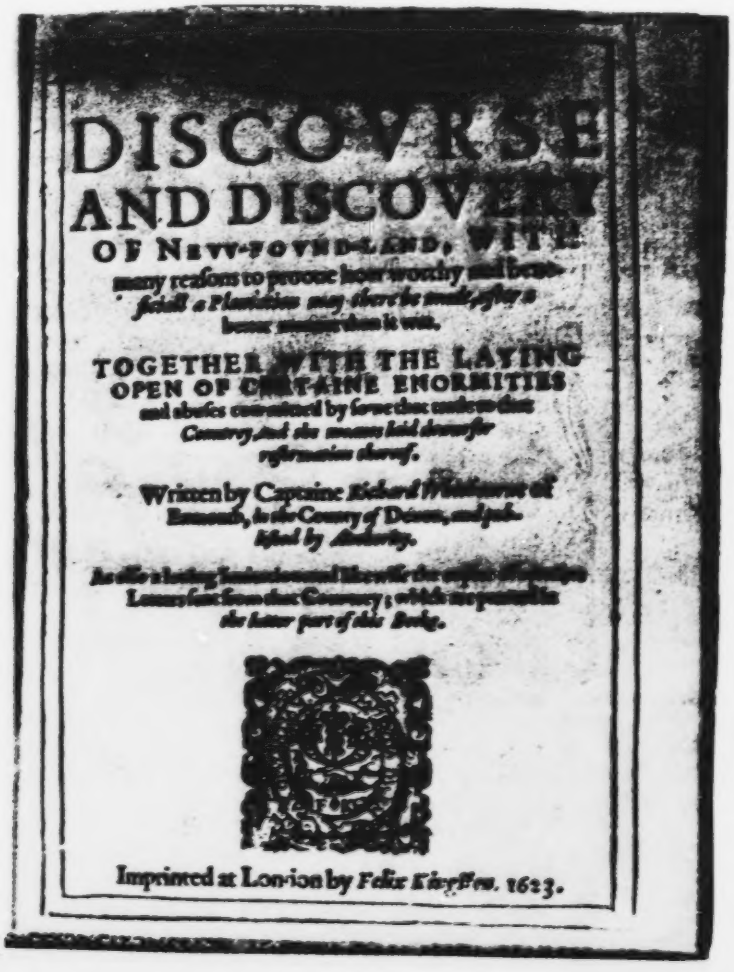
15. The golden fleece
Sir William Vaughan (1575-1616), London, 1626 (first edition), 18.0 × 13.6

16. The principal navigations, voyages, traffiqves and discoveries of the English nation
Richard Hakluyt (1552-1616), London, 1599-1600, 27.7 × 18.5

17. A plaine path-way to plantations
Richard Eburne (n.d.), London, 1624, 19.2 × 14.5

18. A Short Discourse of the New-Found-Land
Dedicatory letter signed T.C. Preface by Sir Henry Cary, 1st Viscount Falkland, Dublin, 1623, 19.2 × 14.5

On loan from the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's


DISCOVRSE
AND DISCOVERY
OF NEVV-FOVND-LAND, WITH
many reasons to proove how worthy and bene-
ficiall a Plantation may there be made, after a
better manner then is vsed.
TOGETHER WITH THE LAYING
OPEN OF CERTAINE ENORMITIES
and abuses committed by some that trade to that
Country, and the meanes laid down for
reformation thereof.
Written by Captaine Richard Whitbourne of
Exmouth, in the County of Deuon, and pub-
lished by Authority.
Imprinted at London by Felix Kyngston. 1623.

14.

MY LOV'D LABRADOR

George Cartwright, an eighteenth-century resident, referred to his northern home as "my lov'd Labrador". Its natural resources of timber, fish and game, which had for centuries supported native hunters, also attracted the European explorers. From the early 1500s, fishermen and whalers sailed to "the Labrador". In succeeding centuries entrepreneurs, naturalists, scholars, missionaries and finally settlers came to this rich northern land.

19.

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THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF LABRADOR

Contact between the native peoples and the Europeans in Labrador has a long history. The early accounts of the Vikings tell of encounters with "Skraelings", the Norse word for the native inhabitants. Sebastian Cabot captured an unknown number of Inuit and brought them back to the court of Henry VII in 1501 or 1502. It was not until the Moravians came to live and work among the Inuit in the eighteenth century, that relations between the two groups became cordial. In 1767 Governor Palliser of Newfoundland brought three Inuit to London. Five years later, in 1772, George Cartwright introduced five Inuit to London society where they enjoyed great success.

Of the eight native people taken to England in 1767 and 1772, five died from smallpox. European diseases wreaked havoc among aboriginal peoples of North America whose resistance to common Old World illness was negligible. Over the years the ancient traditions of the Labrador natives were inexorably altered by the impact of European diseases, technology and culture.

Eighteenth-century Portraits of Labrador Inuit

These portraits by Angelica Kauffmann (1741-1807) are thought to be studies from life of two of Cartwright's group of five Inuit, brought to England in 1772. Angelica Kauffmann was a portrait painter who lived in England from 1766 to 1781. She was a founder-member of the Royal Academy.

19. **Eskimo Woman**
oil on canvas, c. 1772, 76.5 × 63.5
PAC Neg. No. C-95201

20. **Eskimo Man**
oil on canvas, c. 1772, 76.5 × 63.5
PAC Neg. No. C-95202

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF LABRADOR
The Moravians in Labrador

The Moravian Church was founded in 1457 in Central Europe and ten years later became the first independent Protestant Church. Despite early persecutions, the sect survived and by 1732 began to send missionaries overseas. The first party of four Moravian missionaries arrived in Labrador in 1752 and set up a small settlement; but this was abandoned for fear of an Eskimo attack. In 1764 Jans Haven, a Moravian missionary from Greenland, made a voyage of exploration along the coast of Labrador. His voyage was under the patronage of Sir Hugh Palliser, the Governor of Newfoundland. Palliser issued a proclamation instructing all men to lend Haven assistance in his laudable plan of uniting to the English nation the allegedly "thieving, murderous" Inuit, and of instructing them in the Christian religion.

Haven made contact with the Labrador Inuit and in 1765 was joined by three more missionaries. The Moravians insisted on land grants of 100,000 acres for each settlement they established. These land grants were considered necessary buffers for the Inuit against contact with white fishermen. In 1769 the Moravians received their first grant and in 1771 established a mission at Nain. They founded a second mission at Okak in 1772, and a third at Hopedale in 1782. Their first school was opened in 1791 and most of the Inuit on the coast were taught to read and write in their native language. By 1846 all Inuit were literate in their own tongue. The Moravian Church is still active in Labrador today.

***21.* The Jans Haven Letter**
17.6 × 22.6 (open)
PANL Acc. No. P3/C/4 (7 pages)

Jans Haven wrote this letter in Chateaux Bay, 13 September 1770, as a report to Governor John Byron of Newfoundland. It contains an account of his voyage up the Labrador coast in His Majesty's sloop,* Otter, *under Captain Williams. He recounts meetings with Inuit along the coast and his plans for a mission on the northernmost point of Esquimaux Bay. Haven mentions the measuring of the twelve-mile square land allowance, and the choosing on August 7, 1770 of a building site for a house near the middle of the land. The house was built in 1771 and the settlement came to be known as Nain. This letter is thought to be a contemporary translation of Haven's original report, since almost all of Haven's other letters and journals were written in German.

On loan from the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

SIR JOSEPH BANKS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1766

Banks was an English scholar and scientist who, during the course of his lifetime, became known as the greatest patron of science in Europe. In 1766 Banks sailed for Newfoundland on board HMS *Niger*, a naval vessel patrolling the Newfoundland fisheries. He arrived in St. John's on 11 May, 1766, spent the spring, summer and autumn on the coast sailing north to Labrador, then left St. John's for Lisbon on October 28. Banks was ill for most of the month of July, yet managed to collect 340 species of plants, 91 species of birds and a number of fish and invertebrates during his visit. The training he received in collecting in Newfoundland prepared him for his voyage with Captain James Cook on HMS *Endeavour* during their three-year circumnavigation of the world, 1768-1771.

22. Journal of a Voyage to Newfoundland April 7 to November 17, 1766
Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), contemporary manuscript copy by Sarah Sophie Banks, Joseph Banks' sister, 1772, 24.0 × 19.4

***23.* List of Plants collected on the occasion of his visit to Newfoundland in 1766**
Sir Joseph Banks (1743-1820), manuscript, 1766, 24.8 × 20.7

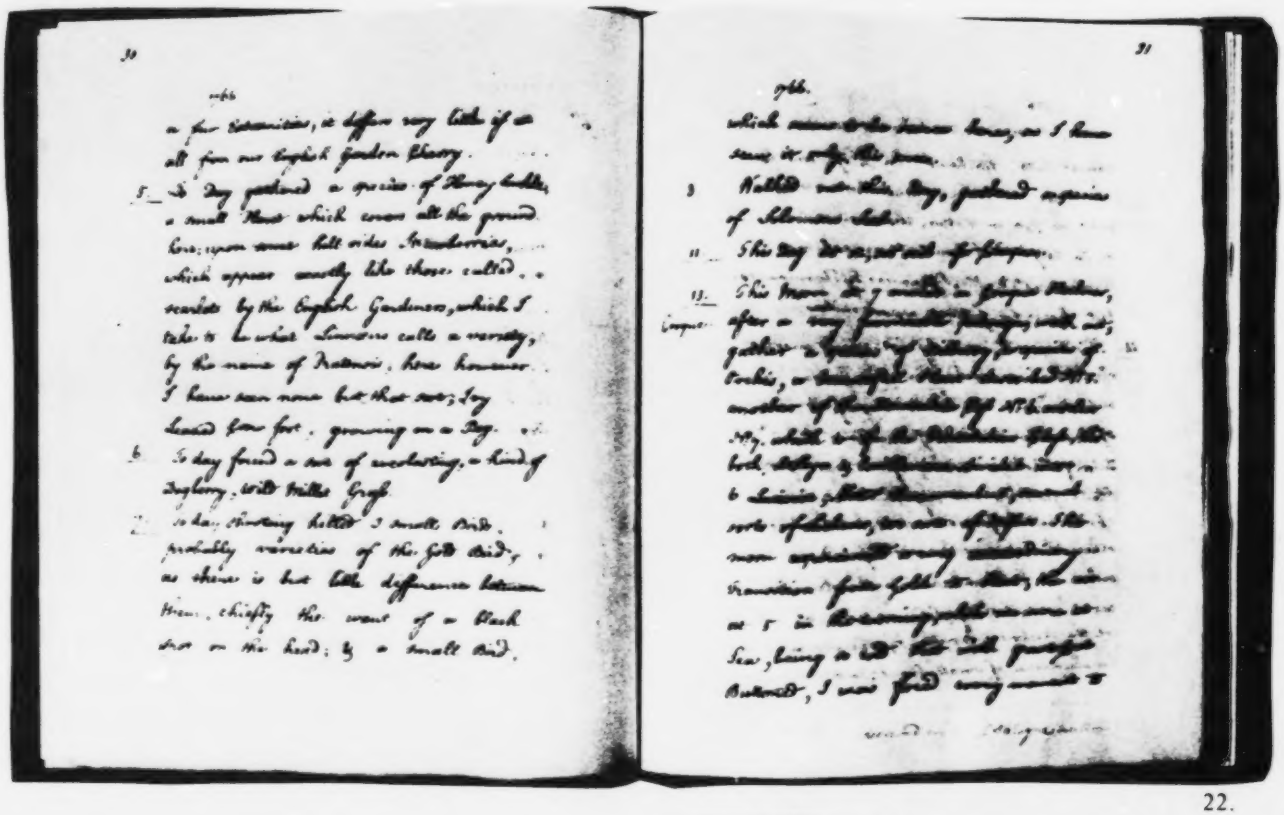
On loan from the British Museum (Natural History), London

***24.* Caribou, male** *(Rangifer tarandus)*
Charles Collins (n.d.), watercolour, 1769, 42.0 × 34.5

***25.* Caribou, female** *(Rangifer tarandus)*
Charles Collins (n.d.), watercolour, 1769, 42.0 × 34.3

In 1769 a pair of live caribou were captured in Newfoundland or Labrador and shipped live to England* en route *to Holland. They were painted by Charles Collins, an artist working for the noted English patron of science, Taylor White.

On loan from the Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology, McGill University, Montreal



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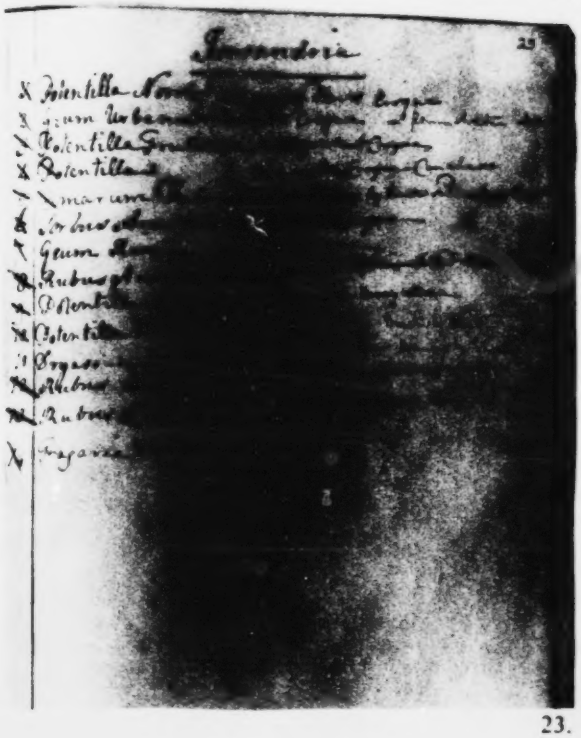

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SIR JOSEPH BANKS IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR, 1766

26. **Common loon** *(Gavia immer)*
watercolour, c. 1766, 31.8 × 47.0
Collected by Joseph Banks at Croque and Chateau Bay, 1766.

27. **Hudsonian godwit** *(Limosa haemastica)*
watercolour, c. 1766, 47.3 × 34.3
Collected by Joseph Banks in Labrador at Chateau Bay, 1766.

28. **Ruddy turnstones** *(Arenaria interpres morinella)*
watercolour, c. 1766, 47.0 × 35.4
Collected by Joseph Banks at Chateau Bay, Labrador, 1766.

29. **American goshawk** *(Accipiter gentilis atricapillus)*
watercolour, c. 1766, 44.8 × 34.3
Collected by Joseph Banks, at Croque, Newfoundland, 1766.

When Banks returned to England, he gave some of his bird specimens to Taylor White, a noted supporter of natural history studies. White then hired Peter Paillou to paint these specimens. Paillou would first make a pencil sketch on the back of the drawing, giving the actual measurement of the bird he was portraying.

On loan from the Blacker-Wood Library of Zoology and Ornithology, McGill University, Montreal

30.

30. **Rhodora** *(Rhododendron canadense)*
watercolour on vellum, 1767, 31.7 × 24.0
Collected by Joseph Banks at St. John's, Englee and other places, 1766.

31. **Labrador tea** *(Ledum groenlandicum)*
watercolour on vellum, 1767, 30.0 × 21.6
Collected by Joseph Banks at St. John's, Croque and other places, 1766.

32. **Mountain avens** *(Dryas integrifolia)*
watercolour on vellum, 1767, 29.9 × 21.5
Collected by Joseph Banks at Englee, 1766.

33. **Creeping snowberry** *(Gaultheria hispidula)*
watercolour on vellum, 1767, 29.9 × 21.6
Collected by Joseph Banks in "Newfoundland shady places everywhere", 1766.

Georg Dionysius Ehret (1708-1770) was a German who settled in England in 1736 and was the dominant figure in eighteenth-century botanical illustration. Ehret painted twenty-three of Banks' Newfoundland and Labrador plants. They were painted on vellum (prepared sheep skin) and are remarkable for their delicacy.

On loan from the British Museum (Natural History), London

33.

Sir Joseph Banks' Herbarium Sheets

Banks collected his plant specimens and pressed them on herbarium sheets of paper for preservation.

34. **Snow cinquefoil** *(Potentilla nivea)*
44.7 × 28.4
Collected by Joseph Banks at Conche, Newfoundland, on a dry hillside, 1766.

35. **Northern comandra** *(Geocaulon lividum)*
44.7 × 28.4
Collected by Joseph Banks at Croque, Newfoundland, in sunny places, 1766.

36. **Pale laurel** *(Kalmia polifolia)*
44.7 × 28.4
Collected by Joseph Banks at Croque, Newfoundland, "in marshes frequent", 1766.

37. **Creeping snowberry** *(Gaultheria hispidula)*
44.7 × 28.4
Collected by Joseph Banks at St. John's, Newfoundland, 1766.

On loan from the British Museum (Natural History), London

39.

EXPLORING LABRADOR
Henry and William Hind, 1861 and 1875-6

In June 1861, Henry Hind, MA, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, explorer, and professor of geology at Trinity College, Toronto, headed an expedition to explore the virtually unknown interior of the Labrador peninsula. On this expedition Henry Hind was accompanied by his younger brother, William, an artist, newly arrived from England. William sketched landscapes, made detailed botanical and ethnological studies, and recorded the customs of the local Naskapi and Montagnais Indians. Henry used these water-colours to illustrate his two volume account of the journey.

In 1875-76 Henry Hind was again in Labrador, this time employed by the Government of Newfoundland to investigate and report on the northern Labrador fishery. In his 1876 report Hind called particular attention to the line of banks extending along the greater part of the Labrador coast which he described on the accompanying map as "the feeding and spawning grounds of indigenous schools of large codfish", the present northern cod stocks.

***38.* Bear Lake, Labrador**
William George Richardson Hind (1833-1889), water-colour, pencil and gouache, 1861, 4.4 × 9.5
PAC Acc. No. 1974-52-24, Neg. No. C-118615

***39.* Caribou Lake near the Table land, Labrador**
William George Richardson Hind (1833-1889), water-colour, pencil and gouache, 1861, 15.5 × 23.5
PAC Acc. No. 1974-52-23, Neg. No. C-118616

Numbers 38-39 on loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

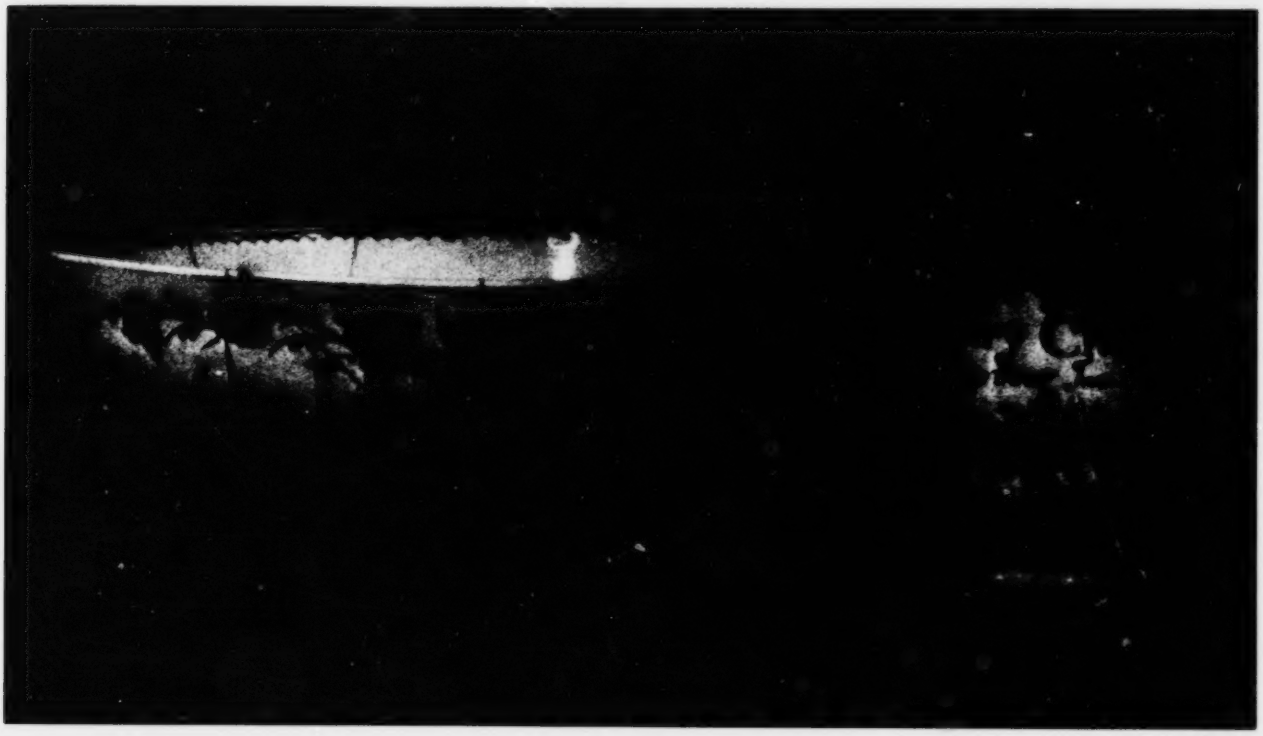
***40.* A Part of the Coast of Labrador**
Henry Youle Hind (1823-1908), sketch map, 1876, 74.5 × 44.6

41. Explorations in the Interior of the Labrador Peninsula, Country of The Montagnais and Nasquapee Indians
Henry Youle Hind (1823-1908), with illustrations by William George Hind (1833-1889), two volumes, London, 1863, 22.0 × 15.0

Nos. 40-41 on loan from the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

AN OUTPOST OF EMPIRE

During the eighteenth century Newfoundland cod was a vital part of Britain's transatlantic trading empire. Newfoundland cod, African slaves, Caribbean sugar and rum, Spanish salt and wine, English industrial goods and capital, and Irish labour and food stuffs crossed the ocean. St. John's became the trading centre of Newfoundland, and the merchant families established themselves bot the capital and in the outports. Newfoundlai became a focus not only of commercial activ but also of intense curiosity about its native inhabitants and natural resources.



43, 42.

THE MERCHANT FAMILIES

Merchants played a key role in Newfoundland's history. From the early days when John Guy's colony at Cupids was founded by a group of merchants from London and Bristol in 1610, they determined much of the policy and direction of Newfoundland. Initially their impact was primarily economic, but by the nineteenth century the power of the merchant families was also political.

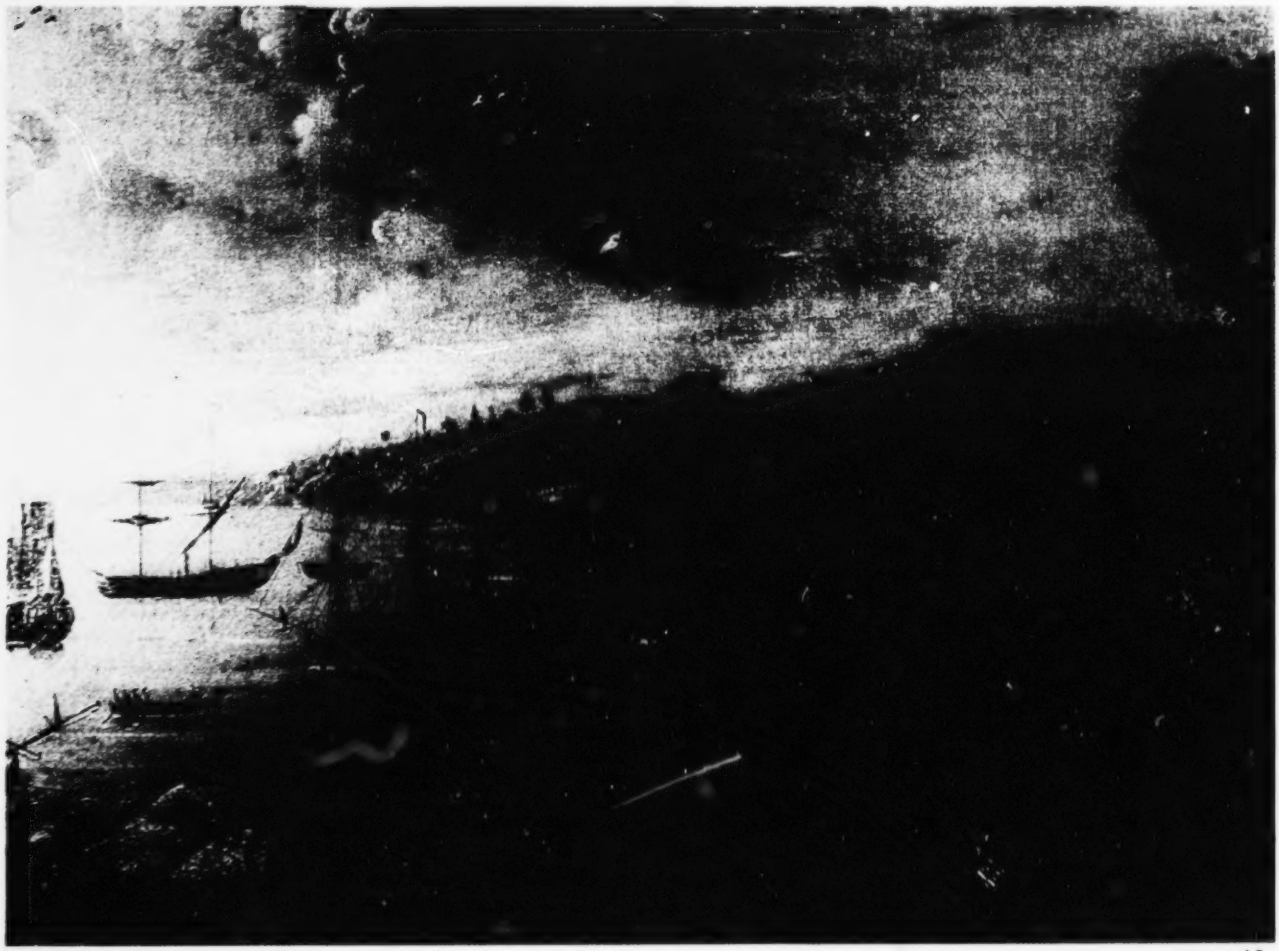
42. Chafe Mug
glazed earthenware, English, 1776, H:13.3, D:9.0
NM Acc. No. 979.5

The Chafes were planters and merchants, originally from the English West Country, who were involved in the fishery in Petty Harbour and Bay Bulls. The inscription reads, "Henry Chafe Petty Harbour Jan. 27, 1776".

43. Le Messurier Punch Bowl
glazed earthenware, English, 1794, H:11.0, D:25.0
NM Acc. No. 979.6

The Le Messuriers were merchants, originally from the English West Country, with business activities in Placentia Bay, St. John's and on the West Coast of Newfoundland. The inscription reads, "Abraham Le Messurier 1794".

From the collections of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's



45.

THE MERCHANT FAMILIES

The Lester Garland Family: The Trinity-Poole Connexion

One family to have a long economic and political relationship with Newfoundland was the Lester-Garland family of Poole, England. In the late 1740s, Benjamin Lester, son-in-law of Jacob Tavernor of Trinity, inherited his father-in-law's Trinity Property. With Trinity as their headquarters, Benjamin and his brother John greatly expanded their Newfoundland enterprise, so that by the 1770s they were the largest business in the island, with upwards of fifty vessels and 3000 men employed in local and foreign trade.

In 1801 the Lester business passed to John Lester's brother-in-law, George Garland Senior. The Garland family was involved in the Newfoundland fishery until the 1830s when they withdrew from the trade. George Garland Senior's son, John Bingley Garland, was elected as representative for Trinity to Newfoundland's first House of Assembly, and became its first Speaker in 1833.

The Garland premises in Trinity were leased to a number of different merchants until 1904 when they were purchased by the Ryans of Bonavista. They operated the premises until the early 1950s. In 1979 the site was designated as a Provincial Historic Site, and the restoration of the store will soon be completed.

44. **The Lester Premises at Trinity in the Late Eighteenth Century**
oil on canvas, c. 1790-1800, 42.0 × 143.0

45. **The Lester Premises at Trinity, c. 1800**
oil on canvas, c. 1799-1800, 94.2 × 128.6
Possibly painted by Michael Corne (1752-1845), portrait and panorama painter, born in Elba and emigrated to North America in 1799.

44.

48.

49.

46. Sarah Lester
oil on canvas, c. 1765, 70.0 × 58.0
Sarah Lester (1710-1785) was the sister of Benjamin Lester, Trinity merchant.

47. Portrait of a Naval Officer, possibly one of the Lester or Garland Families
oil on canvas, c. 1810, 59.5 × 44.3

48-49. Amy and George Garland
oil on canvas, c. 1800, 73.5 × 65.0, 75.5 × 62.5
George Garland (1773-1825) married Amy Lester (1759-1819), daughter of Benjamin Lester of Trinity, and became involved in the Newfoundland fish trade.

On loan from the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society, Dorset County Museum, Dorchester, Dorset, England

THE RISE OF ST. JOHN'S

St. John's has always been the most important centre in Newfoundland. Its location close to the fishing grounds made it an early meeting place for ships from many countries, including England, France, Spain and Portugal. As economic activity increased, St. John's took on a mercantile function as merchant firms from England, Scotland and Ireland established premises there. This economic growth led to St. John's becoming the religious, cultural, educational, judicial and political centre of the island.

50. **View of the upper end of the harbour, St. John's, from below Fort William**
watercolour, c. 1790, 33.3 × 51.7
PAC Neg. No. C-3372

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

THE RISE OF ST. JOHN'S
Prince William Henry Communion Set, 1786

Although St. John's was the chief entrepôt of the island, other centres of mercantile and military importance also grew during the eighteenth century.

In 1786 Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, later William IV of England, was posted to Placentia as Captain of HMS *Pegasus*. His duties included patrolling the coasts, reporting on the fisheries and acting as Surrogate Magistrate for the Placentia district. While in Placentia, Prince William was involved in the construction of the Church of England Chapel. Before leaving Newfoundland to take up similar duties in Halifax, the Prince presented a silver communion set to the Church of England congregation at Placentia. This service was made in 1786 by Edward Fennell of London, and was enscribed, "Given by His Royal Highness Prince William Henry at the Protestant Chapel at Placentia in Newfoundland 1787".

The Communion set was removed in 1922 to the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist in St. John's for safe keeping.

51. **Ewer**
sterling silver, 1786, H:39.0

52. **Chalice**
sterling silver, 1786, H:22.9, D:11.0 (base)

53. **Paten**
sterling silver, 1786, H:4.0 D:13.5

54. **Collection Plate**
sterling silver, 1786, D:26.7

On loan from the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, St. John's

THE RISE OF ST. JOHN'S

55. **A Plan, Elevation and Section of the Dissenting Meeting House, St. John's**
pen and ink with watercolour wash, 1789, 31.0 × 41.0
PAC Neg. No. C-3374

In the summer of 1775 the Dissenting or Congregational Church was founded in St. John's by John Jones, a soldier. Congregationalists believed in the autonomy of the individual congregation. Early opposition from the Governor and Church of England denied religious freedom to groups like the Dissenters and the Roman Catholics. Governor John Campbell's proclamation of religious liberty on October 24, 1784 ended this period of religious repression and began a new period of tolerance.

The original 1776 meeting house soon became too small. In 1789 the second meeting house was completed at a cost of £782 and contained a "Meeting House, School, Minister's Dwelling". This Meeting House served until 1853 when a new one was constructed. The building was then used as a Temperance Hall until destroyed in the Great Fire of 1892.

On October 27, 1938, after 163 years as an independent church, the congregation merged with the Presbyterian Church of Canada and became the Queens Road Presbyterian Church, the present St. David's Presbyterian congregation.

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

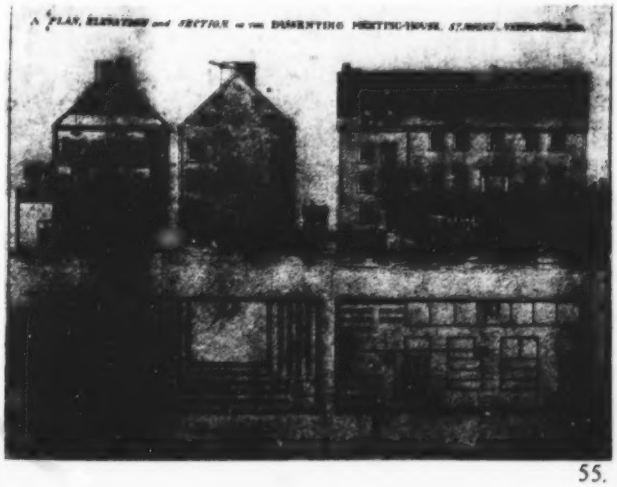
THE RISE OF ST. JOHN'S

56. **British Fleet Entering St. John's Harbour, Newfoundland**
Dominique Serres (1722-1793), oil on canvas, c. 1790, 100.0 × 135.7

Dominique Serres was a well-known marine painter employed by the Prince Regent, later George IV of England.

On loan from a Private Collection

50.



55.

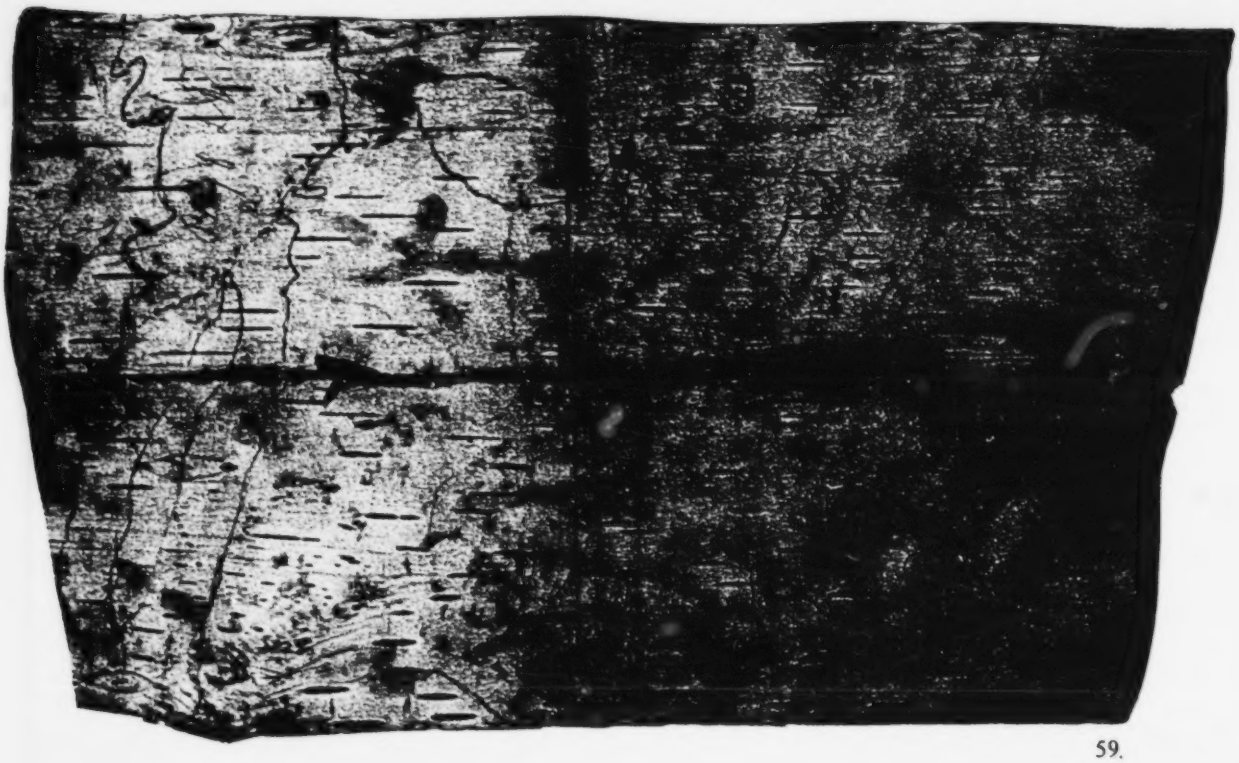
51, 52, 53, 54.

NATIVE PEOPLES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The native inhabitants of the island of Newfoundland were the Beothuks, or "Red Indians", and the Micmac. Their histories after contact with the Europeans in the sixteenth century were very different.

By the early seventeenth century the Beothuks were shunning contact with the Europeans and were occupying what was then the remote north-west coast and the interior. In the mid-eighteenth century, expanding Newfoundland coastal settlements were encroaching on this remaining Red Indian homeland. Contact between the Beothuks and the settlers soon resulted in conflict over resources, especially as the settlers started to trap fur in the interior during the winter. This contact also resulted in the introduction of European diseases such as tuberculosis, which took a heavy toll on the reduced Beothuk population. The combination of disease, loss of access to traditional food resources, and attacks by the settlers, led to the ultimate demise of this group in the early nineteenth century.

The story of the Micmac relationship with the Europeans is one of adaptation. From the time of Jacques Cartier's voyages in 1534, the Micmac of the Atlantic region were integrated into the European fur trading system. Their role in the fur trade allowed the Micmac to survive the impact of white contact with some degree of success. This success is reflected most strongly in the maintenance in Newfoundland of the traditional trapping and subsistence hunting pattern in the interior throughout the nineteenth century.



59.

THE NATIVE PEOPLES OF NEWFOUNDLAND

Lieutenant John Cartwright and the Beothuks, 1768

In 1768 the first officially sponsored attempt to establish contact with the Beothuks was undertaken by Lieutenant John Cartwright. At the direction of Governor Hugh Palliser, he led an expedition up the Exploits River to Red Indian Lake (Lieutenant's Lake), where it was believed the Beothuks lived. The heavily armed party reached the lake but found no Beothuks.

Cartwright's efforts were not entirely wasted as he was able to examine at first hand the Beothuks' canoes, wigwams, weapons, and deer fences. These ingenious fences stretched for miles along the river and channelled migrating caribou through narrow apertures. Waiting hunters could kill them in great numbers, thereby guaranteeing a winter food supply. Cartwright also reported on the atrocities some of the settlers were alleged to have committed against the Indians. His report induced successive governors to issue proclamations deploring such treatment and threatening those found guilty of barbarities with severe penalties.

57. A Sketch of the River Exploits and the East End of Lieutenant's Lake in Newfoundland
Lieutenant John Cartwright (1740-1824), manuscript map ink and wash on paper, 1768, 40.1 × 31.9

Originally a part of Cartwright's manuscript (see number 58) of the same year.

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

58. Remarks on the situation of the Red Indians, natives of Newfoundland; with some account of their manner of living: together with such descriptions as are necessary to the explanation of the Sketch of the Country they inhabit, taken on the spot in the year 1768.
Lieutenant John Cartwright (1740-1824), manuscript, 1768, 26.0 × 19.0

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

William Cormack and Sylvester Joe, 1822

William Cormack (1796-1868) was born in St. John's, where his father was a prosperous merchant. He was educated at the University of Glasgow in Scotland studying botany, geology and mineralogy with the famous mineralogist, Professor Robert Jameson. Upon his return to St. John's in the winter of 1821-2, he became interested in the idea of exploring the interior of the island, which up to that time no European had ever crossed. Cormack also hoped to use this opportunity to make contact with the Beothuk, a reclusive aboriginal group, who at this point were in fact nearly extinct.

Cormack started his trek from Smith Sound, Trinity Bay, on September 5, 1822, accompanied by a Micmac guide, Joseph Sylvester (or Sylvester Joe) of Bay d'Espoir. Cormack's account of this important journey first appeared in the *New Philosophical Journal* of Edinburgh in 1826; it was expanded and re-published in 1856. It is a singularly important work for the period in that it deals with country unknown to the white population. Cormack describes the use and occupancy of the interior by the Micmacs, the areas of caribou migration, the geology, and the flora and fauna.

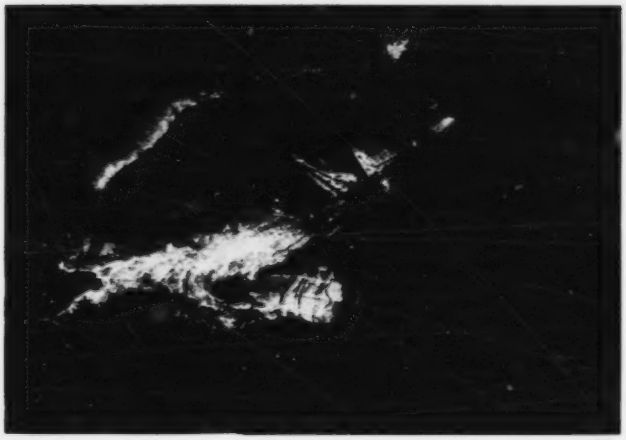
59-62. Birchbark Maps
Probably drawn for William Epps Cormack by his Micmac guide, Sylvester Joe, on Cormack's trek across Newfoundland in 1822.
59. Left: 32.0 × 7.7, NM Acc. No. 983.125.3;
Right: 30.2-26.5 × 17.5, NM Acc. No. 983.125.4;
60. 19.0-14.7 × 60.0, NM Acc. No. 983.125.1;
61. 17.8-14.5 × 65.5, NM Acc. No. 983.125.2;
62. 17.0-12.5 × 66.5, NM Acc. No. 983.125.5.

Cormack's use of a native guide set the pattern for all later exploration of the interior of Newfoundland. Jukes, Bonnycastle, Murray and Howley all drew upon the detailed knowledge of the interior furnished by their Micmac guides. These Micmac birchbark maps appear to have been done by Joseph Sylvester, Cormack's guide. They show the route the two men followed. Cormack wrote in the names of various lakes and bays they passed and one map is signed "W.E.C.". These maps apparently served as the basis for a manuscript map by Cormack of the journey, which has since disappeared.

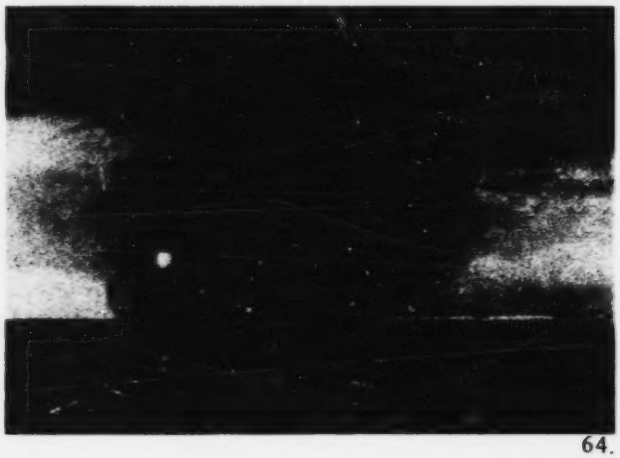
From the collections of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

COLONY TO DOMINION

The nineteenth century in Newfoundland was a period of growth and change. The population expanded and began to demand control of its own political and economic life. To meet this demand, self-government was granted in 1832; schools were established, local industries were developed; and the interior of the island was explored and its mineral and forest resources mapped. Improvements in the communications systems brought Newfoundland more fully into the modern world. Telegraph lines were strung in the 1850s, a transatlantic cable laid in 1866 and a railway crossed the island by 1893. In 1901 Marconi's wireless telegraph message flashed from Signal Hill in St. John's to Europe.



63.



64.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND

The Government of Newfoundland progressed slowly through the various stages of colonial development. Viewed primarily as a seasonal fishing station, it was first ruled by "Fishing Admirals". The fishing admiral was the captain of the first ship to arrive in port in the spring. This informal system was replaced by the appointment of naval governors who came out to patrol the Newfoundland fisheries each spring and returned to England in the fall. It was not until 1817 that the first governor spent the winter in St. John's.

As the settled population grew, the residents began to demand increasing involvement in the political process. These demands led to the establishment of representative government in 1832. In 1855 representative government was replaced by responsible government, the forerunner of the present parliamentary system. The settlement of the French Shore question in 1904 resulted in the emergence of Newfoundland as a self-governing dominion, equal to the other member countries of the British Empire.

63. HMS *Isis* in a Violent Storm en route to Newfoundland, 1802
watercolour, c. 1802, 18.0 × 25.5
NM Acc. No. 983.126.1

64. HMS *Isis*, the day after a Violent Storm en route to Newfoundland, 1802
watercolour, c. 1802, 18.0 × 24.3
NM Acc. No. 983.126.2

The HMS Isis *of 50 guns was the vessel which brought Rear Admiral Gambier to Newfoundland in 1802. Governor Gambier (1756-1833) was one of a series of naval governors whose squadrons visited Newfoundland the summer period to protect the extensive fisheries. These governors were usually in St. John's from July to October, at which point they returned to England. Gambier was appointed in 1802 and took an active part in promoting the welfare of the colony. In 1802 Gambier urged Britain to grant responsible govenment to Newfoundland. In 1803 he advocated the granting of land for agricultural purposes. At the same time he was a co-founder of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor in St. John's, in cooperation with Roman Catholic and Anglican clergy. Gambier was also concerned about the situation of the Beothuk Indians, the aboriginal inhabitants of the island, who, it was feared, were disappearing.*

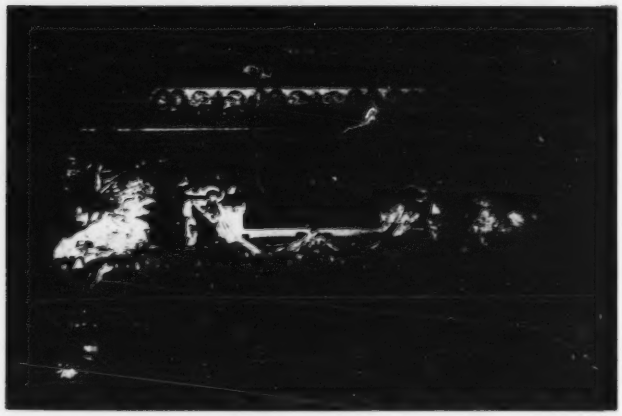
From the collections of the Newfoundland Museum

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND
The Sir Robert Bond Presentation Silver, 1902-7

Sir Robert Bond's political career began in 1882 when, as a member of Sir William Whiteway's Liberal Party, he was elected to the House of Assembly for Trinity. For the next thirty-two years Bond played a key role in the political life of Newfoundland. He was leader of the Liberal Party from 1897 to 1914, when he retired from politics, and from 1900 to 1908 he was Prime Minister of Newfoundland. As an international statesman Bond was involved in negotiating the 1890 reciprocity agreement with the United States, known as the Bond-Blaine Convention. Canada's protest to Great Britain concerning this agreement led to Britain's refusal to ratify it. In 1904 Bond's government saw the successful settlement with France of the "French Shore question" in Newfoundland.

For his work Bond was knighted in 1901, sworn into the Imperial Privy Council in 1902, awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Edinburgh University in the same year, and granted the freedom of a number of British cities on his travels.

67.



65.

65. Casket
silver, 1902, 15.0 × 14.7 × 26.5
NM Acc. No. 980.815

The inscription reads: "Presented by the Corporation of Edinburgh along with the Burgess Ticket Conferring the Freedom of the City on the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, KCMG, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, 26th July 1902. The Right Honourable James Steel, Lord Provost". In 1902, Bond was sworn into the Imperial Privy Council and received an honourary Doctor of Laws degree from Edinburgh University, as well as the freedom of the city.

66. Presentation Piece
silver, 1907, 27.0 × 26.3 × 51.0
NM Acc. No. 980.582a-d

The inscription reads: "Presented to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, PC, KCMG, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, together with the Freedom of the City of Manchester, May 4, 1907". In 1907, Bond attended the Imperial Conference in London, England.

67. Casket
silver gilt, 1907, 21.0 × 14.5 × 36.0
NM Acc. No. 980.1097

The inscription reads: "Presented to the Right Honourable Sir Robert Bond, PC, KCMG, Premier of Newfoundland, by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the City of Bristol on his admission as Honourary Freeman of the City, May 15, 1907". Bond attended the Imperial Conference of 1907 in London, England.

From the collections of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND
Sir Anthony Musgrave, Governor of Newfoundland, 1864-1869

Sir Anthony Musgrave (1828-1888) was Governor of Newfoundland from 1864-1869. These watercolours are attributed to his sister, Frances Musgrave, who must have accompanied her widowed brother to Newfoundland, possibly to act as his hostess. Musgrave was a strong supporter of Newfoundland's confederation with the British North American colonies. Musgrave believed that confederation would be the solution to Newfoundland's desperate economic condition, destitute population, and factious politics. The election of 1869 saw the defeat of the confederation party. Musgrave's dream of confederation with Canada would not be realized for another eighty years, in 1949.

68. Entrance to Bonne Bay, Woody Point
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-46835

69. Bonne Bay
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-46831

70. Entrance to Little River, NF
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-28379

71. Red Island, Port au Port
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-46836

72. York Harbour
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-46833

73. St. John's, Island, NF
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-46834

74. Little Gatas
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-46832

75. Hermitage Cove, NF
Frances Musgrave, watercolour, c. 1864-9, 16.3 × 24.0
PAC Neg. No. C-28381

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

THE GOVERNMENT OF NEWFOUNDLAND
Sketches of St. John's, 1878

It was not until 1949 that Newfoundland and Labrador joined the Canadian Confederation. The ties with Canada previous to Confederation were, however, strong, as evidenced by the 1878 visit of Governor General Lorne.

Sydney Hall (1842-1922) was born in Newcastle, England and studied art at Heatherley's and the Royal Academy, and under the Pre-Raphaelite painter, Arthur Hughes. After some years at Oxford, he joined the staff of the London illustrated weekly, the *London Graphic*, in 1870. In his capacity as a "special artist" he accompanied a number of royal and vice-regal tours, including the Prince of Wales' tour of 1874 and the Duke of York's Empire tour of 1901.

He was invited to accompany the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor General of Canada from 1878-1883, on a tour of the North West Territories. The result was a collection of well over 250 drawings of the sights and events of the tour, which, through their partial publication in the *London Graphic*, did much to improve Canada's image as a potential territory for British settlement.

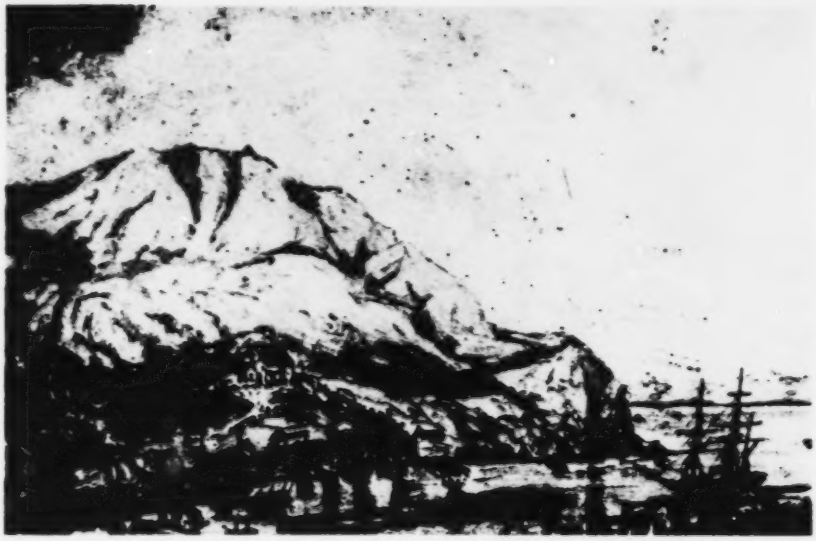
76. St. John's, Newfoundland, Landing of the Governor, 1878
Sydney Hall (1842-1922), recto in pencil, 1878,
11.0 × 17.0
PAC Neg. No. C-12814, S.P. Hall Collection I-15

77. St. John's, Newfoundland, Amherst Lighthouse, 1878
Sydney Hall (1842-1922), recto in pencil, 1878,
16.2 × 11.0
PAC Neg. No. C-12812, S.P. Hall Collection I-13

These two scenes represent Governor General Lorne's arrival in St. John's at the start of his 1878 tour.

On loan from the Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa

76.



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NATURAL HISTORY IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Comments on the natural history of Newfoundland fill the accounts of the early explorers. They speak of the flora and fauna, and the mineral potential (often exaggerated) of the island. The brief visit of Joseph Banks in 1766 was the first time that a trained naturalist came to Newfoundland to collect specimens in a systematic fashion. During the nineteenth century great advances were made in the scientific study of Newfoundland's flora, fauna and geology. Interest in the life cycle of cod prompted the visit of the Norwegian naturalist Peter Stumitz in 1839. John James Audubon came in 1833 to study the birds. J.B. Jukes in 1839 and 1840, and R.H. Bonnycastle in 1842 explored the interior of the island; their published works deal with the climate, soil, geology, flora and fauna. The best work on Newfoundland's natural resources was produced by Murray and Howley, the government geologists, whose expeditions into the interior over a fifty-year period did much to open up Newfoundland's vast resources potential.

Alexander Murray and James P. Howley and the Geological Survey of Newfoundland, 1864-1914.

Alexander Murray (1810-1884) came to Newfoundland in 1864 to assume the directorship of the newly created Geological Survey of Newfoundland. Murray had previously worked for twenty years with Sir William Logan, head of the Geological Survey of Canada. In 1867 James Patrick Howley (1847-1918) of St. John's was appointed assistant to Murray. Upon Murray's retirement in 1833, Howley continued as geological and topographical surveyor; he became curator of the Newfoundland Museum in 1887. Howley held both positions until his death in 1918.

Murray and Howley, using the detailed knowledge of their Micmac guides, explored and mapped Newfoundland's hitherto unknown interior. Their surveys revealed the geological structure of the island, the inland water systems, the mineral potential, the vast timber reserves and the possibility of agricultural development. Their work was used by Sir Sandford Fleming in 1875 when he supervised the survey of the proposed Newfoundland railway route. Both Murray and Howley produced numerous pamphlets, reports, books and maps. Their work did much to spur the development of Newfoundland's landbased resources at the turn of this century.

78. St. George's and Port au Port Bays, 1865-66
Alexander Murray (1810-1884), manuscript map, ink and watercolour on paper, 1866, 58.2 × 95.5

79. Geological Map of Newfoundland
James Patrick Howley (1847-1918), published 1919, 61.0 × 53.0

On loan from the Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's

Phillip and William Gosse in Carbonear

William Gosse (1806-1893) came out to Newfoundland from Poole, England, in 1822 to work for the Carbonear firm of Gosse, Pack and Fryer. He did numerous sketches and drawings around the Avalon peninsula, several of which were published. He dedicated a lithograph entitled, *A southwest view of St. John's, Newfoundland,* to Governor Henry Prescott on March 16, 1838.

In 1827 his younger brother, Phillip Henry (1810-1888), came out to Carbonear to work for the firm of Slade, Elson and Company. From 1832 until he left Newfoundland in 1835, Phillip Gosse used his spare time to collect, study and draw insects found in Newfoundland. He recorded these drawings in a volume known as *Entomologia Terra Novae.* This unpublished work attained a high degree of scientific accuracy and marks the first attempt to investigate systematically and record the entomology of Newfoundland.

Phillip Gosse returned to England in 1839 and continued his work in natural history, becoming one of the finest naturalists of the nineteenth century. His books did much to make the natural world comprehensible to lay people.

80. Sketchbook
William Gosse (1806-1893), manuscript, pencil on paper, c. 1841, 20.6 × 27.2
PANL Acc. No. P6/A/1

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81. *Entomologia Terra Novae*
Phillip Henry Gosse (1810-1888), manuscript, pencil and watercolour on paper, 1832-5, 16.0 × 18.5

On loan from the Library, National Museums of Canada, Ottawa

82. Log of the *Royal George*
manuscript ship's log and plant press, 1809 - c. 1830, 20.3 × 17.0

The Royal George *sailed from England to Newfoundland in 1809. Most of the entries in her log book were concerned with sailing directions and weather conditions. The log records little information on the cultural or historical landscape of Newfoundland.*

This log was, however, put to very different use, probably in the 1830s. The book was used as a plant press by an unknown botanist who collected local plant specimens and mounted them in the log.

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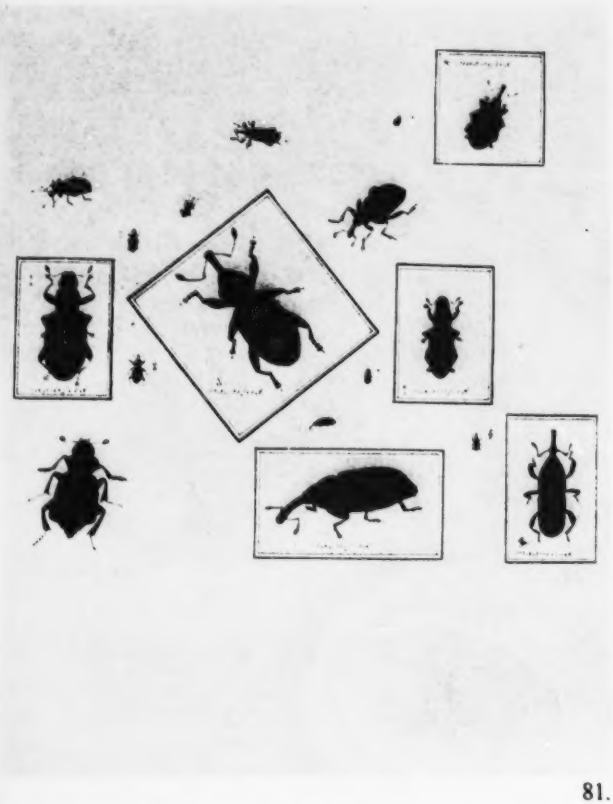

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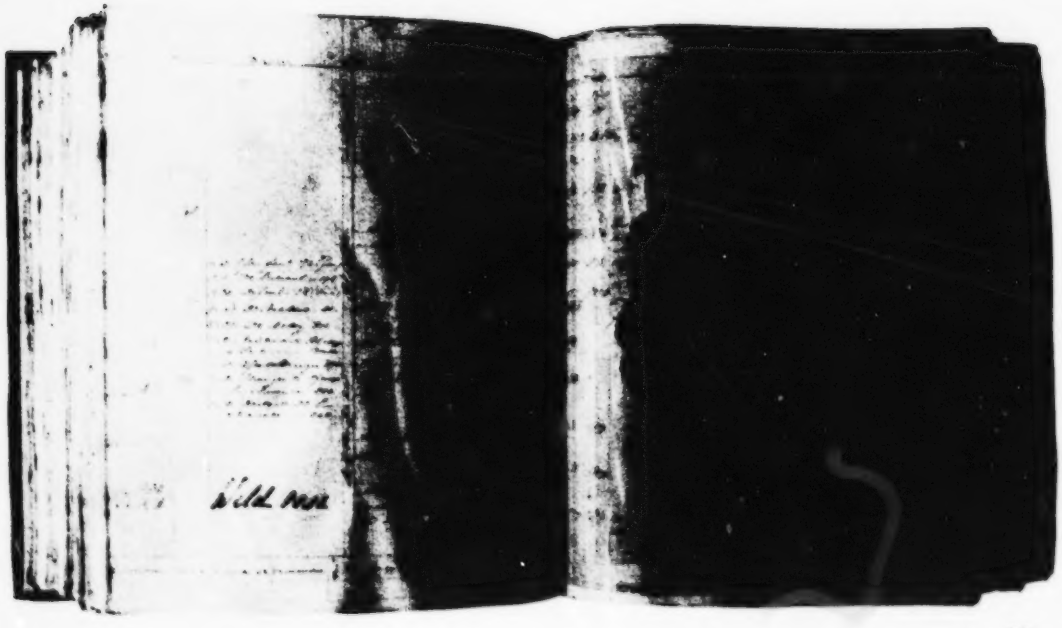

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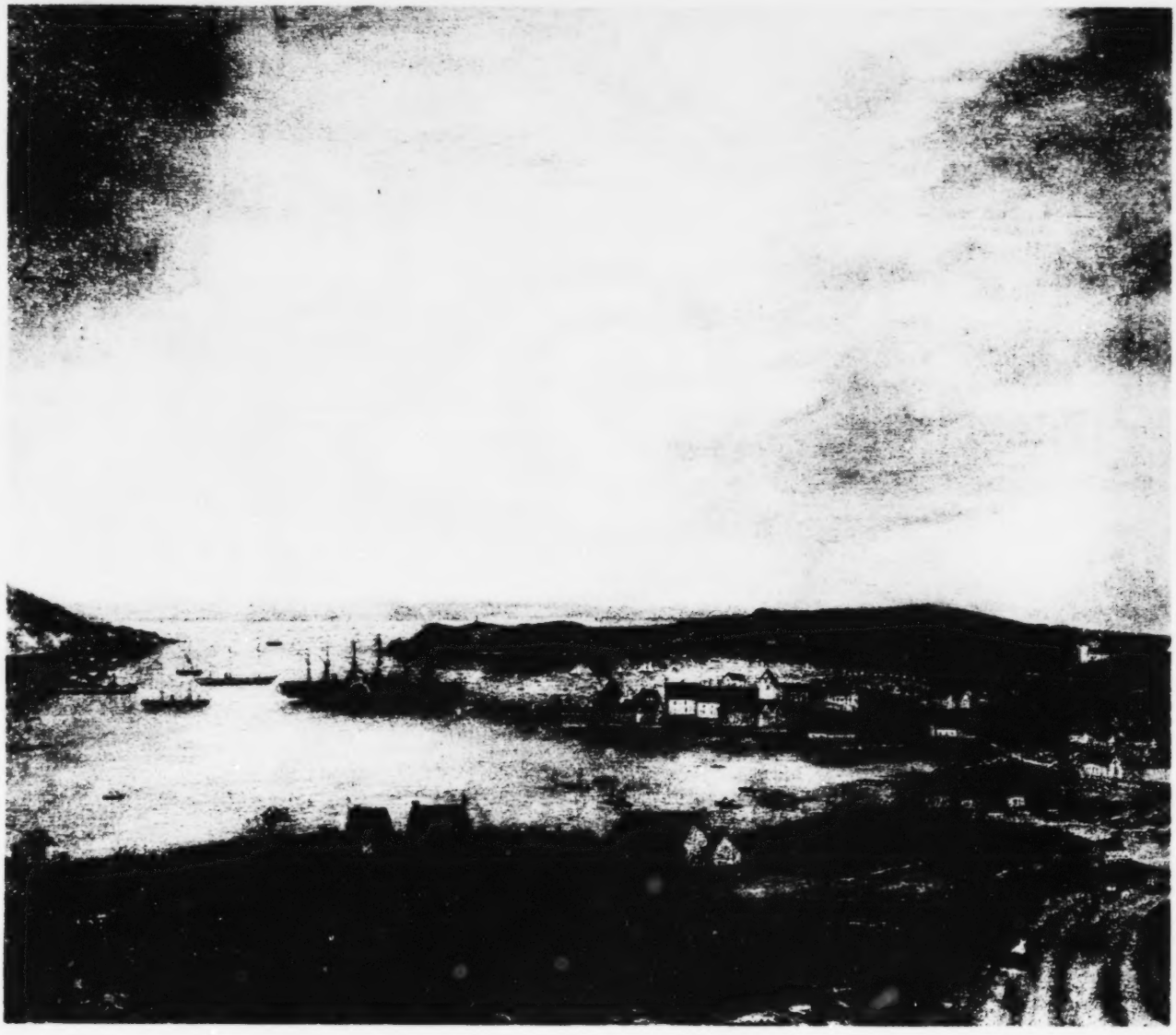

TRANSATLANTIC COMMUNICATIONS

The Great Eastern and the Laying of the Transatlantic Cable

In 1858 the first transatlantic cable was laid between Bay Bulls Arm, Trinity Bay, and Valencia, Ireland. This cable functioned for only four weeks. In a second attempt in 1865, the *Great Eastern,* the world's largest ship at that time, laid 1200 miles of cable before the cable parted in mid-ocean and was lost. A third and successful attempt was made in 1866 when the *Great Eastern* again laid a cable which was landed at Heart's Content on July 27, 1866. The laying of this cable was one of the great scientific and engineering achievements of the nineteenth century. It made communications between Europe and America a matter of minutes by telegraph rather than weeks by ship.

83. **The Great Eastern at Heart's Content, 1866**
oil on canvas, 1866, 88.0 × 130.0

This painting is attributed to Robert Dudley, (active 1857-91), staff painter on the Great Eastern. *The painting was apparently a gift to the Anglican Bishop of Newfoundland during his visit to the* Great Eastern.

On loan from the Cathedral of St. John the Baptist, St. John's

TRANSATLANTIC COMMUNICATIONS

84. Engraved Nautilus Shell
G. Wood (n.d.), 1866, 14.0 × 17.0
NM Acc. No. 983.124

This shell is inscribed: "Presented by Mr. R. Carroll, Chief Steward of Great Eastern Steam Ship, to Mr. D. Pye, Chief Purser of the same ship, in commemoration of the brilliant success achieved by the above Noble Vessel, in having accomplished the laying of the Submarine Telegraph Cable between England and North America."

Under the engraving of the ship appears the inscription: "The Great Eastern Steam Ship as she appears lying in the River Mersey on her return from N. Foundland". The artist has signed it: "The whole executed with a penknife by G. Wood".

From the collections of the Newfoundland Museum, St. John's

84.

Cabot Tower and Marconi, 1901

Cabot Tower was erected in 1897 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of John Cabot's discovery of Newfoundland in 1497, and to mark the 60th year of Queen Victoria's reign. The tower, designed by the architect W. H. Greene, was built of sandstone, at a cost of $7,000.00, and opened officially in 1900. The original design called for four turrets, but only one was built.

In 1901 Guglielmo Marconi received the first transatlantic wireless signal in Cabot Tower, thereby ushering in a new era of instantaneous communications between America and Europe.

85-87. Cabot Tower Plans
W. H. Greene (1867-1937), pen and watercolour on paper, 1897,
85. 53.5 × 76.5, PAC Microfilm No. (NMC 18085);
86. 53.7 × 75.7, PAC Microfilm No. (NMC 18083);
87. 53.2 × 74.6, PAC Microfilm No. (NMC 18084).

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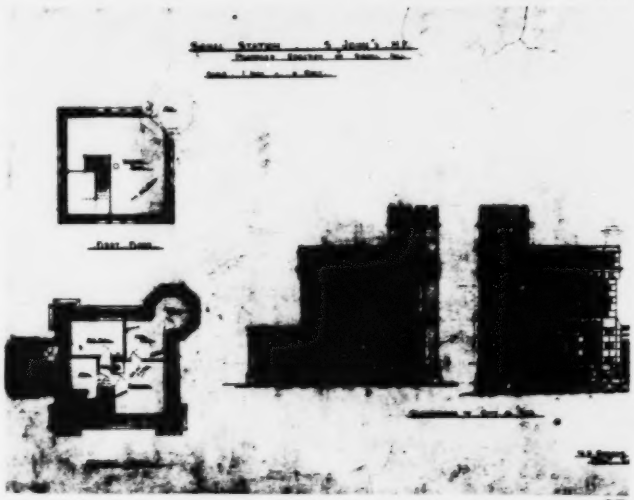

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